

## HON. J. W. SMITH EX-MAYOR OF AUSTIN He Finds Virtue in Plant Juice and Makes State- ment Regarding It.

One of Austin's foremost citizens, Hon. James W. Smith, at one time mayor of the city and who filled with distinction the bench of the county court of Austin County years ago, makes some comments on Plant Juice that will be widely read with interest. Judge Smith is now 70 years old and his health, which has been very poor for a long time, has been greatly improved by the use of Plant Juice.

"I can speak good words for your Plant Juice," he said. "I have read a great deal about it in the papers and have noted the way in which it has been commended by the people all over the state. I am convinced that it is worthy of the good things that have been said of it. In my case it has brought me relief that I hardly expected to get. I have been poorly for a long time. Have suffered with indigestion, kidney trouble, and constipation. The ailments have been of long standing with me and not until I used Plant Juice have I been able to free myself of them. I am better in every way than I have been for a long time; feel strong and hearty and free of the troubles that have so long been with me."

Those who are half sick, suffer with dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, who are nervous, depressed in spirits, lacking in vitality, who are brain-fagged and have no energy, find immediate relief in the use of Plant Juice. It is an absolute specific for all derangements of stomach, liver, kidneys and blood. It will do you more good than anything you have ever tried. Even though your ailments are chronic you will find relief in Plant Juice. Kelly & Pollard sell it—Adv.

## FARMING

### OUTSIDE MARKET FOR HAY REEDED

Santa Cruz Valley Farmers  
Are Flooding Tucson  
With Product.

Tucson, Ariz., May 29.—An outside market must be developed for the hay which is now coming in from the Tucson Farm company's great tract in the Santa Cruz valley, according to S. G. Masonheimer, the manager. Long trains of wagons are being loaded with hay into town where it is stored for a favorable market. Masonheimer says the local demand will not take up the supply.

About 4000 acres of this tract are in alfalfa and grain. As soon as the grain crop is off, the grain land will be planted in sorghum, milo maize, and the fall crops. The Tucson Farm company has found that even with the best of the staple crops now being raised, there is bound to be a period of about 60 days when the hay is not being produced by the company in now looking for a crop that will take up this 60 days. It is the policy not to allow the land to lie idle any of the time.

Some of the company's crops, planted on land far from the head of the water distributing system, suffered because the construction of the ditches was delayed and the water was about 60 days late in reaching the crops.

Farmers about Tucson, far north-west, where the Santa Cruz river becomes a muddy stream, are planting crops in expectation of the summer rains. From present indications there should be well this year, and a comfortable harvest is expected. However, since nearly all these farmers came well prepared financially to weather the winter, the water supply is fully determined, they will not suffer greatly if the crops do not pan out as expected.

**Plan Power Plant.**  
The directors of the Casa Grande Valley Water Users' association are considering the erection of a central power plant at the town of Casa Grande for the purpose of furnishing to the farmers electric power for irrigation district power for pumping, claiming that it will be considerably cheaper than the present system of using gasoline or other fuels. It is planned to erect a 500 horse power plant in one unit, the construction being such that other units can be added as they are desired. The proposition of obtaining power from the government power plant at the Roosevelt dam was first taken up with officials of the reclamation service, but it was found that the government has all of its power contracted for with the exception of about 500 horse power, and that to construct a transmission line from Roosevelt to the Casa Grande valley would make the power more expensive than if the association were to develop power at its own plant.

## FRUIT LOSS LIGHT IN ROSWELL DISTRICT

More Than 1000 Additional Acres to Be  
Planted in Fruit Trees by  
Next Season.

Roswell, N. M., May 29.—Out of more than 1000 acres of new orchard trees planted in the immediate vicinity of Roswell this year, less than 5 percent of the trees were lost to the horticulturists and nursery men.

In all probability there will be more than 1000 acres planted next season. The local men as well as the investors and home-suckers from the eastern states who are coming this way, are swarming in the fact that the Roswell valley fruit district will be the nearest fruit section to the deep waters when the Panama canal opens to the world in 1915, with a down grade to the loading ships.

There are 1400 acres of bearing orchards. In two years it is believed there will be 1000 more.

This year the farmers expect large returns for the dollar crop. Already 400 cars have been tentatively sold.

Prof. A. G. Hammar, the government entomologist, located here, says that the orchards this year are in 25 percent better shape than any time before, both as to pruning and spraying. The fruit this year is to be of a higher quality. There will be little cull crop.

Hay cutting is in progress now, owing to the low price—\$9.50 and \$10; and the farmers are storing their hay. The alfalfa men will not open up till the season advances very much. This is on account of so much being on hand in the stock yards. Several hundred tons of second grade hay was left over from last season.

Summer Rates at Llaneta Hotel, Best board \$7.00 a week.

## Sporting Goods

Reliable Brands—Low Prices.

Shelton-Payne Arms Co.

## FARMING FREEMAN'S PLAN BOON TO FARMERS

Inaugurates New System of  
Irrigation Under Carls-  
bad Project.

Carlsbad, N. M., May 29.—An experiment of tremendous value to owners of irrigated lands is being brought to a successful conclusion under the Carlsbad project. The "Freeman" plan conserves water, reduces labor, and one half, does not retard or interrupt growth, eliminates waste of land, will not leach out fertile soil and will irrigate four acres of land with half the labor and in the same time that it now takes to water one.

**The Old Way.**  
Lee F. Freeman seven years ago came from central Texas to the Pecos valley in search of health for his children. Freeman first took up land under the Barstow project south of Carlsbad. For two years Freeman followed traditional methods of irrigation. His ditches were small, "chick" ditches, or portions of land to be irrigated from the ditches were the usual tiny spots, running about four or five yards long, and water was turned into them by making a break in the ditch bank. This was done by hand, and Freeman frequently ailed but exhausted his strength in filling up the ditch. This is the system that has always been used, but too much water on land is sometimes as great a curse as none at all, and Freeman often flooded his lands.

**The New Way.**  
After two years Freeman set his wits at work, and has now evolved a system of irrigation that will undoubtedly be in general use on every project in the west within five years.

Freeman's work was to install gates at the head of his checks. The idea of gates in the ditch bank was not a revolutionary new one, for they had been in use in alfalfa fields for some time, but Freeman didn't stop with them. He would not handle his water without wearing hip boots or working himself to exhaustion under a blazing sun, but the size of his checks bothered him, and he found that too much water on land is sometimes as great a curse as none at all, and Freeman often flooded his lands.

Freeman studied. He found that by turning a larger head than usual on his checks the water would rush over the ground in a wave until the lower end of the check was reached, when the gate on the upper end of the check would be closed. The higher part of the check would not be waterlogged in the short time that the water was crowding over it, and the lower end would receive its needed moisture in a brief time.

**Larger Ditches.**  
Freeman had to change the size of his ditches in order to conduct this greater head of water to his land, but the idea was right. Then he saw that the checks were too small, that he could handle more water on more land in a shorter time than before, and he increased the size of his checks, until he had three or four acres each. He has made them an acre in extent, four times larger than the usual checks, and a far more successful project.

**Comparative Cost.**  
There can be no question of the astounding success of this system, and Freeman is figuring the saving of his method. He recently purchased a 40 acre tract known as the "Brucis" tract. It used to take six days and nights to irrigate it. Mexican irrigators employed being paid about \$20 for the work. A week ago, with a new set of ditches, this 40 acres was irrigated by Freeman and a boy in 15 hours. The ditches were untied, and occasionally one would break. When they set, one man will be able to irrigate the tract in a day, and he will not have to wade about in his boots, or use heavy irons to close the cuts in the bank. The farmer who uses the "Freeman" plan will not even have to set the water, for the ditch banks are high and wide enough to walk on, and the only necessary labor is that required to open and close the gates.

**Much Time Saved.**  
Reduced to figures, the system shows wide divergence from the old plan of irrigation now in general use. Freeman first of all asked the government to widen the lateral which leads to his land. His ditches are planned to carry from 20 to 30 feet of water, and are from six to seven feet wide at the bottom. His ditches are 100 yards long, both dimensions double those in general use, giving an area of water that is 100 times as large as the old system. His ditches are planned to carry from 20 to 30 feet of water, and are from six to seven feet wide at the bottom. His ditches are 100 yards long, both dimensions double those in general use, giving an area of water that is 100 times as large as the old system.

**Alfalfa Wisdom.**  
Less water at a time, with more frequent application, is the rule on the Freeman farm. It takes about a week to irrigate a 40 acre tract, under the old system. Under the Freeman plan, the cutting is made over a longer time than it should consume. Consequently the next application of water is delayed. "Alfalfa is simply water and sunshine, and 30 days is too long for it to wait," said Freeman. "I find that I can irrigate a thick growth of hay in but little more time than it takes to water the stubble, and I never let my fields over three weeks without irrigation. The alfalfa is never stunted by lack of moisture, and the hay is good. I try to irrigate three times during every two cuttings. With a winter irrigation, I find that this uses up my allowance of three feet, which I think is about the right amount of water to put on an alfalfa field during the year."

**Conservation of Water.**  
The "Freeman" plan is of particular advantage on level fields. The blue heads of alfalfa are in the ground, and the water is turned into them by making a break in the ditch bank. This was done by hand, and Freeman frequently ailed but exhausted his strength in filling up the ditch. This is the system that has always been used, but too much water on land is sometimes as great a curse as none at all, and Freeman often flooded his lands.

**First Cutting of Alfalfa.**  
Chandler, Ariz., May 29.—A ton and a half an acre is the average production of the alfalfa fields around Chandler for the first cutting of the season, now about completed. It is estimated that the total area planted to alfalfa in this district is 60,000 acres, and that the first cutting totals 3000 tons. It is worth not less than \$63,000. From six to eight cuttings are made in a year.

**GRAIN CUTTING STARTS**  
ON RANCHES NEAR TEMPE

Tempe, Ariz., May 29.—Grain cutting is in full swing in the vicinity of Tempe, and the threshers will be at work soon. The crop this year is the heaviest in history, and is of unusually good quality.

**FIRST CUTTING OF ALFALFA**  
MADE BY SANTA ROSA FARMERS

Santa Rosa, N. M., May 29.—Alfalfa raisers are cutting the first crop, and report the grass to be in excellent condition, and that the crop will surpass that of last year both in quality and quantity.

Frederic J. Haskins "American Gov-

As long as they last, copies of Frederic J. Haskins' great book, "The American Government," may be had at The Herald office. Present clipping of this pamphlet and 60 cents. By mail, 15 cents additional.

## Feet So Sore Couldn't Walk Down Stairs---

TIZ Cured Her Quick

Send at Once for Free Trial Package.



"If you have sore feet, tired feet, sweaty feet, lame feet, tender feet, red feet, corns, calluses or bunions, read what happened to Mrs. Crockett, of Jeffersonville, TIZ did it. Mr. Crockett says: 'After the second treatment the walked downstairs one foot at a time. She had not been able to walk downstairs before in past five years; except by stepping down on each step with one foot at a time. This was remarkable. Send five more boxes.'"

No matter what ails your feet or what under heaven you have had without getting relief, just use TIZ. It's the only foot remedy ever made which acts on the principle of drawing out all the poisonous exudations which cause sore feet. Powders and other remedies merely clog up the pores. TIZ cleans them out and keeps them clean. You will feel better the first time it's used. Use it a week and you can forget you ever had sore feet. There is nothing on earth that can compare with it. If anyone offers you an imitation that is claimed to be as good as TIZ, ask why. If it is just as good, they don't dare to come out and advertise it. Don't you be a victim—the genuine TIZ is for sale at all drug stores, department and general stores. 25c per box, or direct, if you wish. Money back if TIZ doesn't do all we say. For free trial package write today to Walter Luther Dodge & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Adv.

## MESA TO ESTABLISH GIN FOR COTTON CROP

Mesa, Ariz., May 29.—A central ginning plant to handle most of the Egyptian cotton grown in the Salt River valley, will be established in Mesa. This has been decided by the Mesa Egyptian Cotton Growers' Association. In order to raise \$15,000, the amount necessary to purchase and set up the gin, an amendment to the constitution was adopted. Each member is now permitted to hold as many shares as he wishes.

The board of directors was in instructed that in making arrangements to import help for picking the cotton, white persons should be given the preference. Once more the noise of the threshers is abroad in the land. The Andrews Mortenson outfit has started work on O. S. Stapley's grain. Several other threshers will start next week.

## COTTON PICKERS ARE SCARCER AROUND PHOENIX

Phoenix, Ariz., May 29.—The question of cotton pickers is worrying the members of the Salt River Valley Egyptian Cotton Growers' association. At the last meeting of the association practically all present were from the coast or Texas instead of importing Japanese as has been suggested.

Objections to the Japanese are numerous. It is charged that they steal and also that they will never accept a country unless they can find a way of double crossing the employer. Arrangements are being made to perfect a central organization, the principal purpose of which will be to co-operate on the labor problem.

## SALT RIVER VALLEY PLANTER HAS 22 ACRES IN ONIONS

Phoenix, Ariz., May 29.—The largest patch of onions in the Salt River valley is 22 acres, on the ranch of Henry Wilkey, 12 miles northwest of Phoenix. Mr. Wilkey expects to harvest 100 sacks to the acres, or 220,000 pounds in all. He has received about two cents at pound, or \$4400.

Wilkey says that onions are one of the safest, surest and most profitable crops that can be raised here. He has planted Silver Skins and Austrian Browns, but says that there are many other varieties that would grow well. The harvest will commence about June 15.

## ALFALFA CUTTING IS STARTED AT TULAROSA

Tularosa, N. M., May 29.—Sims & sons are cutting Jackson's field of alfalfa. The cherry raisers of this valley are picking their cherries.

The J. W. Priddy Mercantile company has bought the Indian wool and the Indians are hauling it from the reservation.

Alvis Luman spent a day in Alamogordo, delivering hay. He is receiving \$15 a ton delivered.

## FIRST CUTTING OF ALFALFA AT CHANDLER IS RECORD ONE

Chandler, Ariz., May 29.—A ton and a half an acre is the average production of the alfalfa fields around Chandler for the first cutting of the season, now about completed. It is estimated that the total area planted to alfalfa in this district is 60,000 acres, and that the first cutting totals 3000 tons. It is worth not less than \$63,000. From six to eight cuttings are made in a year.

## CANDY SPECIAL COCOANUT CANDY PEANUTS

20c LB.

SATURDAY ONLY

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL

The Elite

CONFECTIONERY CO.  
Mesa Ave and Texas St.

## REDUCED RATES Summer Tourist Fares FROM EL PASO TO

Boston .....	\$95.15	Colorado Springs ...	35.00
New York .....	85.85	Pueblo .....	35.00
Philadelphia .....	81.35	Grand Canyon .....	35.00
Washington, D. C. ...	74.55	Los Angeles .....	40.00
Buffalo .....	75.15	San Diego .....	40.00
Chicago .....	57.15	San Francisco .....	50.00
St. Louis .....	52.65	San Francisco (One way via Denver and Portland) .....	77.50
Kansas City .....	40.65	Portland .....	70.00
Denver .....	35.00		

Dates of sale June 1st to September 30th, final return limit October 31st.

When going to California or Portland do not fail to visit the GRAND CANYON—Side trip, Williams to Grand Canyon and return to Williams \$7.50 additional.

June 1st, Train 816, leaving El Paso 8:30 A. M. will carry a standard sleeper, El Paso to Los Angeles via Grand Canyon. This car will remain at Grand Canyon from 4:00 P. M., June 2nd until 8:10 A. M. June 3rd, arriving at Los Angeles 8:30 A. M. June 4th.

W. R. Brown, J. S. Morrison, DF&PA. CP&A.

Mills Building, El Paso, Texas.

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF EL PASO, TEXAS.

At the Close of Business, April 4th, 1913.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Investments .....	\$5,153,585.83
United States Bonds .....	\$355,000.00
Cash on hand .....	797,559.72
Exchange .....	1,448,065.75
Total .....	\$8,354,201.30

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock .....	\$500,000.00
Surplus and Profits .....	246,910.40
Circulation .....	752,750.00
DEPOSITS:	
Bank .....	\$1,355,634.77
Individual .....	4,973,322.15
United States .....	145,583.98
Total .....	\$8,354,201.30

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF EL PASO, TEXAS.

General conditions over Reeves county could hardly be better in an agricultural way. The first cutting of alfalfa has all been hauled, and much of it has sold for from \$15.00 to \$18. F. O. R. this place and points on the Pecos Valley Southern. The cutting was completed, and while alfalfa is money crop of the Pecos country still, wheat, barley and oats will probably be grown most profitably on several thousand acres of land next winter.

Pecos, Tex., May 29.—In spite of the fact that the season has been backward, several cantaloupe men who planted about the first of April, report that their vines are blooming, and A. J. Curtis, who runs a truck farm about a mile north of Pecos, states that he has a few melons set on his vines. The bulk of the crop, however, will be later than that of last year, it is thought.

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## Repainting Your Residence.

We would be pleased to give you an estimate on repainting of your cottage. We have competent workmen, and stand behind our work.

Tuttle Paint and Glass Co.  
PHONE 206 21Q-212 N. STANTON

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A. E. RYAN & CO. OPEN ALL NIGHT. 212 SAN ANTONIO ST.

## AUTOS FOR HIRE

Rates \$3.00 per Hour  
Call ODOM'S TRANSFER  
To haul your baggage or move you. Storage and packing by careful men. BELL 1054.

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Phone No. 1—Day or Night For Autos, Hacks and Baggage Service.  
LONGWELLS TRANSFER.

Limousine 5 and 7 Passenger Cars. Auto Baggage Trucks.

## THE NEW MODERN ENGLISH DICTIONARY CERTIFICATE PRESENTED BY THE EL PASO HERALD, MAY 29, 1913